

and it is certainly worth while to make further experiments in that line of work.

In the last two summers I could not obtain a pair of *Junonia* for breeding purposes as this butterfly is not very abundant near Los Angeles.

Geometrid Notes.

By JOHN A. GROSSBECK.

The following brief notes indicate changes in the standing of various Geometrids and are recorded in the belief that they will be of some value to others working in the group:

Sciagraphia orillata, now placed as the synonym to *S. continuata*, is a species strictly indigenous to the Western States, while *continuata* is an Eastern species whose Western limit probably does not extend beyond the Mississippi River in the north and the Rocky Mountains in the south. The two species may be separated at a glance by the course of the extradiscal line, which in *orillata* is evenly incurved below vein M_1 while, in *continuata* it is sinuous below this vein. Also in *orillata* this line is obsolete or only faintly indicated immediately above M_1 while in *continuata* there is no appreciable attenuation at this point. Further, in *orillata* the intradiscal line vanishes within and above the cell, and in *continuata* is pronounced and unbroken from the costa to the inner margin; also, this line is much more oblique in the former species. Superficially, especially when viewed in series, the two species are exceedingly unlike each other, and indeed there are two valid species whose position is directly between them.

The synonyms of the two species divide as follows:

Sciagraphia continuata Walk.

= *strigularia* Walk.

Sciagraphia orillata Walk.

= *excurvata* Pack.

= *curvata* Grote.

= *cruciata* Grote.

Packard's figure, Monograph pl. ix, f. 75, is a good representation of *S. continuata*.

Atrofasciata Pack. listed as a variety of *continuata* may possibly be a distinct species, but if not is a form of *continuata* as here limited.

Cymatophora tenebrosata Hulst. In the Proc. Ent. Soc., Wash., x, 87, 1908, I referred several specimens of a *Cymatophora* received from Dr. Dyar to this species, my determination being based on a lightly colored type in the Hulst collection. Recently I received two specimens of a supposedly new *Macaria* from Dr. Barnes and soon after was surprised to see the species in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences labeled as types of *tenebrosata*. A reference to Holland's figure of a male type (Moth Book, pl. xliii, f. 50), which is not so well delineated as most of the insects in that book, shows that it too belongs to *Macaria*. My first impression was that I had made a mistake in my comparison with the type in the Hulst collection, but a renewed examination shows that while it resembles the other types it is a true *Cymatophora* and conspecific with the specimens named for the National Museum. In his description of *tenebrosata* Hulst mentions the head and collar being yellow-ochreous, a character that applies only to the *Macaria* species; I therefore propose to hold the name on that form, and the note in the Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., referred to will then apply to an undescribed species of *Cymatophora*.

Cymatophora deceptata Hulst (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxiii, 334, 1896) described from New York is a much abraded female example of *Orthofidonia exornata* Walk.

Mr. Henry L. Viereck of the Division of Entomology, Washington, has called my attention to the preoccupation of Hulst's generic name *Sympherta* (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxiii, 338, 1896) in the Hymenoptera where it is proposed by Förster (Verh. d. Naturh. ver. per, Rheinl., xxv, 196, 1868) for a genus of Ichneumonidæ. *Sympherta*, of which *tripunctaria* Pack. is type is based on sound structural characters so I propose for the genus the name *Gladela*.

I might also add in this connection that *Sympherta coloradensis* Hulst (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxiii, 338, 1896) is not congeneric with *tripunctaria* but is referable to *Cymatophora*.

Slossonia latipennis Hulst (Can. Ent., xxx, 217, 1898). The type of this species is a single female in the U. S. National Museum. In examining the museum collection in 1907 through the courtesy of Dr. Dyar, I found this type to be a much faded specimen of our common *Anaploides remotaria* Walk.

Caberodes minima Hulst (Can. Ent., xxx, 219, 1898). Though originally described as a species "quite different in appearance from the ordinary *Caberodes*" Hulst nevertheless lists it as variety *b* of our common *C. confusaria* in Bull. 52, U. S. N. M. Besides being little over half as large as average sized specimens of that variable species it may be at once distinguished by the course of the extradiscal line which in *confusaria* always extends almost to the apex before bending in toward the costa, while in *minima* this line does not terminate further out on the costa than two-thirds the length of the costa from the base. It has other minor differences, and altogether the species are as distinct from one another as two species may well be. The conclusion of the specific distinctness of *minima* was reached from the type alone but I have now two additional specimens from Dr. Barnes which exhibit the differences noted above even more strongly than does the type.

Sclidosema sericcata Hulst (Can. Ent., xxx, 191, 1898). This is identical with the species previously described by Grote as *Phasianæ colata* (Papilio I, 167, 1881) and later referred by Hulst (Ent. Am., II, 224, 1886) as a synonym of *Sciagraphia nubiculata* Pack. The two do not belong in the same genus. *Nubiculata* is a true *Sciagraphia*. *Sericcata* is now placed with *correllatum* Hulst, a near relative, in the genus *Sclidosema*. This is hardly the final resting place for either form, but until a complete revision of the species comprising the Boarminæ group is made it will perhaps be as well to retain them in that genus.

Ere many days have vanished, we
Will hear the gay mosquito call,
"I'm busier than the busiest bee,
And yet I get no praise at all."—Judge.